THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 27th, 1876

DEMOCRATIC CLUBS.

Having been requested to prepare form of constitution for the government of Democratic Clubs, we submit the following for the consideration of our fellow-citizens. There can be no controversy in regard to the main portion of the constitution herewith appended, and we trust that no portion of it will meet with effective opposition. We are aware, however, that the clause respecting independent candidates will provoke discussion in some quarters, and we think it advisable to meet this discussion now rather than at a later stage of the campaign. It is idle and foolish to organize the Democracy in Anderson County, unless we propose to win a victory at the polls in November next, and the measure of that victory will be gauged by the success or failure of its nominees. Hence, with the strong probability before us that that such unbridled rascality must and the common enemy will seek to weaken the Democracy by encouraging the ambition of independent candidates, it must be understood at the outset that the Democratic Clubs are organized to meet this identical chicanery of the Radicals. No man with common sense will pretend that, in the ensuing campaign, an independent candidate will venture into the field against the regular nominees of the Democrats, unless he has the assurance express or implied, that the Radical vote will be manipulated by the Radical leaders in his favor. It becomes the duty, therefore, of Democratic Clubs to make a proper beginning, and as this issue will be forced upon us, provided the Radicals can secure the consent and connivance of office-seekers, every citizen who is moved by patriotism and good intentions will perceive the necessity for an uncompromising and inflexible platform in this respect. Already, the boast has been made that the Radicals will support better Democrats in the next election than the regular nominees of the Democratic party, and this means nothing more nor less than that the tactics of previous campaigns will be resorted to, in order to divide the Democratic vote that they may ultimately conquer. The people are ever sit on that floor as a Representative warned against the flattering promises again, if Chamberlain was not stopped in and delusive snares set by Radical lead- his flight to the Democracy; that arers, and if they are not satisfied with rangements had been made to bring their experiments in this line, naught troops from Georgia and North Carolina that we can say will impress them with to run the negroes from the polls, &c. &c., the important truth that their only safety the vilest slang and lying ever listened lies in firm adherence to their party. We to. But his effort proved abortive, and append the form of constitution prepared notwithstanding Elliott, Humbert, Keith, for the consideration of Democratic Simkins and Whipper helped him, the

ARTICLE 1. The name of this organization shall be "The — Democratic Club."

ART. 2. The officers of the Club shall be a President, two Vice Presidents, Recording Secretary and Treasurer, a Corresponding Secretary, and an Executive Committee of five members, who shall serve for such time as may be fixed by resolution; and any vacancies for these

ART. 4. The President, with the sanction of a majority of the Executive Committee, shall have power to call extra meetings of the Club, and one-third of the total membership of the Club shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

ART. 5. A regular meeting of the Club shall be held on the —— Saturday

in every month. ART. 6. Any male citizen of the vicin

ity may become a member of the Club by signing the constitution, and pledging himself to sustain and support to the best of his ability all nominations made by the Democratic party, either in State, County or municipal elections.

ART. 7. It shall be the duty of the

Executive Committee to prepare a full and correct roster of the Club, giving the name, residence and occupation of each member, and also a complete record of the names and residences of all voters within the township.

ART. 8. That the members of this Club

pledge themselves to each other and to the Democratic party to abide by and sustain the nominees of the party for all offices, whether National, State, County or Municipal, and will discountenance every effort on the part of individuals to distract our counsels and divide the vote upon independent candidates, whom we will regard hereafter as giving aid and comfort to our political opponents.

ART. 9. Any article of this constitution

may be altered or amended upon one week's notice by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

WILLIAMSTON TOWNSHIP .- The citizens of Williamston Township who are in sympathy with the Democratic party are respectfully invited to meet at William ston on Saturday, 5th of February, at eleven o'clock, for the purpose of organizing a Democratic Club. Messrs. B. F. Brown, W. A. McCorkle, J. H. Gaines. H. I. Epting, C. E. Horton and J. E. Pickle have been requested to extend the call, and secure the attendance of every voter who is interested in correct and honest government in South Carolina.

MARTIN TOWNSHIP .- The citizens of Martin Township are respectfully invited to meet at Reupen Clinkscales' Mill on put up the money. Bless goodness! they Saturday, 5th of February, to take action in regard to the formation of a Democratic Club, and all persons favorable to the promotion of genuine reform in the government of South Carolina are invited to attend. Messrs. J. A. Cowan, John O. Hawkins, John S. Smith, Newton Parker, James A. Drake, Wm. Pruiett and James A. King are designated to extend the call, and further the objects of the proposed meeting.

HOPEWELL TOWNSHIP .- The citizens of Hopewell Township are requested to electing, and it is thought he will appoint meet at Hopewell Church on Saturday next, 29th of January for the purpose of organizing a Democratic Club. Messrs. M. B. Williams, L. D. Stringer, R. H. Anderson, A. M. Guyton, W. A. Neal and Ira L. Moseley are requested to extend the notice of the proposed meeting, welfare of his country.

Major are requested to extend the call, and urge a full attendance on the day

OUR COLUMBIA CORRESPONDENCE.

COLUMBIA, Jan. 24th, 1876. DEAR EDITORS: The last time I old Commonwealth. The Legislature, however, adjourned just as they were at the masses of negroes, and the patient en- adamantine. durance of the white people, and from both classes they were rebuked; by the one class on account of fear, by the other, because they had made up their minds should be checked. So they reorganized on the 18th instant sadder and wiser men. In order to get the negro legislators as a class to perpetrate such outrages. it is necessary that they should be away from the people for some time, and be constantly appealed to by these leaders. their prejudices aroused and their passions excited, and when these objects are attained, they act like and resemble a mob, and only under such excitement will they dare to consummate the wicked and nefarious designs of these master spirits of corruption and insolence. You remember they were breathing threats of impeachment against the Governor, and eternal ruin to the Democrats just before Christmas. Well, they came back as mild as lambs, and as inoffensive.

Gov. Chamberlain vetoed Leslie's bill removing the Court House from Barnwell C. H. to Blackville, and Leslie breathed eternal vengeance. He spoke on the measure two hours and a half, and appealed to the lowest prejudice and passion of the negro. He swore Chamberlain had sold out to the Democrats; that the Democrats had determined to carry the next election by the knife, the bullet and the rope; that not one of them would the common negroes had just come from home and had not forgotten the sentiment of the people; so they refused to pass it over the Governor's Veto. Another reason of success was that only 96 members took their seats that day, and out of that 31 were Democrats, so we only needed two Republican votes to sustain the veto!

nounced.

ART. 3. It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to collect and disseminate information, and advise the Club with regard to such policy as in their judgment shall best subserve and promote the general good of the country.

"a question of privilege." He devoted himself to the abuse of "Chamberlain as an effort would be made to complete the Ridge Company and of the disasters that an effort would be made to complete the Ridge Company and of the disasters that repeatedly beful the enterprise, is not deem of the Northwest with our South At an effort would be made to complete the Ridge Company and of the disasters that repeatedly beful the enterprise, is not deem of the Northwest with our South At an effort would be made to complete the Ridge Company and of the disasters that repeatedly beful the enterprise, is not deem of the Northwest with our South At an effort would be made to complete the Ridge Company and of the disasters that repeatedly beful the enterprise, is not deem of the Northwest with our South At full recital of the struggles of the Blue Ridge Company and of the disasters that repeatedly beful the enterprise, is not deem of the Northwest with our South At an effort would be made to complete the Ridge Company and of the disasters that repeatedly beful the enterprise, is not deem of the Northwest with our South At full recital of the struggles of the Blue Ridge Company and of the disasters that repeatedly beful the enterprise, is not deem of the Northwest with our South At full recital of the struggles of the Blue Ridge Company and of the disasters that an effort would be made to complete the Ridge Company and of the disasters that an effort would be made to complete the Ridge Company and of the disasters that an effort would be made to complete the Ridge Company and of the disasters that an effort would be made to complete the Ridge Company and of the Side Company and of the Ridge Company and of the Ridge Company closed up under the law of Congress "for the suppression of obscene literature."

Suffice it to say that it was the most ignorant, insolent and malicious utterance ever heard, and yet men who make some slight pretences to decency, elect him to fill a position on the bench. Can they, will they, be forgiven? . Let manhood, honor and civilization only answer the question. There appears to be a combination, headed by Nash, Elliott and Whipper, to Africanize South Carolina. and the white republicans begin to quake before their aggressive strides.

Cavender, a gentle-man of New England extraction, was appointed by the Governor as one of the Commissioners on the Big Bonanza. He required one of the claimants of the little bonanza to pay him 25 per cent, in cash before he would have the warrants drawn for the claim, and Gov. Chamberlain hearing of it has cut off his official head, which is all well enough, but he should be more particular aid. After stating the amount of work

in his appointments. The most infamous swindle that has turned up this session is a bill "to provide for the payment of the Bills of the Bank of the State." It proposes to levy a tax of two mills for each of the next two years, and pay them dollar for dollar. The first registered are to be paid in full, and those who cannot register among the first, will be the only ones to loose anything, as the taxes will not be sufficient to pay all. The fraud in this arrangement is very patent; these scoundrels have four hundred thousand dollars ready to register the moment the bill is passed and the honest holders of these bills will never get a dime. This bill has been read a first time, and there is some possibility of it passing; if they can raise the cash to pay for votes, it is sure, but the average radical legislator has learned that being bribed on a credit is not very remunerative, and the hope is that the founders of this scheme are too poor to are getting harder up every day. I might here read a moral lecture on the old adage that "a fool and his money are

soon parted," but I desist. The bill I introduced to punish frauds in municipal elections has at last passed the Senate, and I trust it will put a stop to any further illegal voting in town

Attorney General Melton will not resign until after the Legislature adjourns, so that Gov. Chamberlain can appoint his successor, instead of the Legislature Col. F. W. McMaster, an eminent lawyer of the Columbia bar.

Brayton (Rep.) introduced the follow ing: "That the resolution adopted last winter depriving J. K. Blackman, reporter of the News and Courier, of the privileges of the House be rescinded." This and bring out every man who desires the brought out the spleen of several of the SAVANNAH TOWNSHIP.—The citizens aforesaid Blackman should be restored With the proposed line in operation, a of Savannah Township favorable to the to his former position of honor and dig- very large area would be made tributary

Store on Friday, 4th of February, at eleven lowing questionable manner: "I did must increase the territory tributary to require for their support the very articles themselves to change the punctuation.

wrote you all was in a turmoil, and ig- Methodist Chuch at this place, which norance, prejudice and color made up has a large and intelligent congregation. dition, the trade of western North Carotheir minds "to rule or ruin" this glorious He is very highly appreciated, and gives lina would become tributary to Knoxuniversal satisfaction.

The last week has been a gala one for the height of their wrath, and they went | Columbia in the theatre point of view, home among their constituency, who and Katie Putnam has been greeted with were met with anything but enthusiasm her grace, beauty and charming acting. voted for Moses and Whipper mistook, of one of Anderson's old bachelors,

THE KNOXVILLE CONVENTION

Harmonious Meeting and United Action.

Anderson the Next Place of Meeting.

The railroad convention in aid of the Blue Ridge Railroad was held in Knoxville, Tenn., according to previous appointment. Delegates from South Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee were present, and the meeting was called to order on Thursday last, 20th instant, by Col. J. W. Gaut, President of the Knoxville Board of Trade, who gave the delegates a cordial welcome and formally tendered their hall for the use of the convention.

Col. Alfred Caldwell, in behalf of the citizens of Knoxville, extended a warm greeting to the convention, and spoke of the advantages that would accrue to East Tennessee, North Georgia and Western Carolina by the completion of the Blue Ridge Railroad. With the road in operation, by the vivifying influences of trade, that vast mineral belt extending from Virginia to Alabama would be opened to the world, and a large section, now dormant and unproductive, would become a mine of wealth. He congratulated the delegates on the interest manifested in South Carolina and Georgia and assured them that Tennessee would lend a helping hand to bind our mountain section with their broad fields and fertile savannas.

A committee on permanent organization was appointed to select officers for the convention, and reported as follows: Robert A. Thompson, of South Caro-

lina, President.
W. G. McAdoo, of Georgia, and B. B.
Lenoir, of Tennessee, Vice-Presidents.
Wm. Rule, W. J. Ramage, C. W.
Charlton and Geo. W. Coleman, of Tennessee, Secretaries.

In taking the chair, Mr. Thompson said that the discussion of the question should be limited to the setting forth of such action as the convention might deem fit after mature deliberation. It was the desire of the people of South Carolina to can so closely connect the people and com-see the road completed, and after hear-

Charleston Railroad, stating a plan whereby that road could be extended to the State line at a less outlay than ever before in the history of building railroads, and that no such opportunity to get an important railroad connection for an insignificant outlay of money has ever been offered any people. His plan is to employ the convicts of the State Penitentiary, whose labor will be furnished to grade the road, provided they can secure cash subscriptions, on the part of Blount and Knox counties, for clothing, feeding and guarding convicts. The completion of the road to the State line would at once

force a Southern connection. A letter was also read from Gen. J. W Harrison, of South Carolina, stating his inability to be present, and breathing words of encouragement at the ultimate success of the route, notwithstanding the impoverished condition of the country, and favoring an appeal for government done, which forbids the idea of abandonfrank and manly appeal to Congress for necessities of the country demanded more direct, cheaper and speedier transit from the West to the Atlantic seaboard. An enlightened system of internal improvements would lift up the weight now resting upon every class of the people, give employment to the needy, and leave works completed which, notwithstanding the cost, would be an equivalent for the

expenditure. Letters were also read from Prof. C. D. Smith and Dr. W. L. Love, of North Carolina, and all the letters were referred to a special committee to report upon the subject matter therein contained.

At the evening session, speeches were nade by Col. E. M. Rucker, Capt. A. S. Erwin, of Athens, Ga., and Col. W. G. McAdoo offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this convention pledge its influence and earnest execution to push forward the enterprise of the building and equipment of the entire line from Maryville to Walhalla at the earliest practicable period.

Col. E. M. Rucker, being called upon, spoke of the immense advantages that would ensue from the completion of the Blue Ridge Railroad to the territory through which it passed, as well as the entire States that would be united. He alluded to the scarcity of money in the country, but while that was true, the difficulties in the way of the enterprise were exaggerated, and the money requi-Solons, and they were bitter to the ex- red would not be taken out of the countreme; but finally they agreed that the try, but expended in our midst, as it were.

o'clock. Messrs A. M. Holland, A. N. make such a charge it is true, and I am us, if we would concentrate trade in the Sanders, D. F. Saddler, George Steven- sorry for it." Although from his punc- Southern cities. St. Louis and Cincinson, Levi Burriss, J. H. Jones and H. B. tuation it is an apology, and nothing nati were stretching out their fron arms more or less, still they could not make and drawing commerce to their marts. the distinction, or would not, and he has It seemed to the friends of the road south been humiliated by doing so, and then of the mountains that Knoxville and they refused him admittance, since which | East Tennessee would be greatly benesome of his confreres have taken upon fitted by its completion; the people of Georgia and South Carolina were depen-Rev. J. Walter Dickson, from our dent upon the West for the necessary County, has charge of the Marion Street supplies of life, and they wanted shorter lines in order to lessen freights. In adville, and with increased facilities this would be enhanced from year to year Railroads induce immigration to those sections they traversed, and with new hadn't had their patriotism so fired; and the greatest enthusiasm, on account of lines opening, the advantages of this beautiful section would be brought to the and approval. These scoundrels who She won the affections of all, even those attention of thousands who were looking for homes in an equable climate, which for once, the encroaching arrogance of whose heart has always been considered would become the resort alike of those fieeing from the rigors of northern winters or the melting heat of more southern latitudes.

> SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS. The delegates to the railroad conven-

tion met at two o'clock, President Thompson in the chair. Col. Fleming, from the committee to

whom was referred sundry papers, presented the following report: Mr. President :

mittee on resolutions beg leave

Your committee on resolutions beg leave to submit the following as their report:

The importance of the grand project—popularly known as the Blue Ridge, or Rabun Gap Railroad enterprise—whose history, present condition and possibilities of completion we have met to consider, has here leave too well known to the people repcompletion we have met to consider, has been long too well known to the people rep-resented in this convention to require an elaborate presentation at this time. A whole generation has passed away since it had its inception. Forty years ago or more, when railway transportation by steam-power was yet in its earliest stage of development, this route was marked out by some of the most sagacious minds of that day as the future sagacious minds of that day as the littere "grand iron highway from Cincinnati to Charleston," and a great Convention, comprising delegates from nine States, which met in Knoxville, in 1836, just as we have met now, to consider the importance of the direct connection of the Northwest with the Atlantic seaboard, declared it to be then the programment may be a superfected and important public. Atlantic seaboard, declared it to be then "the most magnificent and important public work projected in our country." But, as succinctly stated in 1868 by ex-President Harrison, "this great scheme, supported by the combined interests of so many States, owing in a great measure to the terrible financial embarrassment which, shortly after its inception, swept over the whole country, failed of its grand consummation. But it was far from barren in its practical results. The roads from Branchville to Columbia, from Columbia to Charlotte, from Columbia to Greenville, Abbeville and Anderson, Columbia to Spartanburg, on the Anderson, Columbia to Spartanburg, on the Carolina side, and the several roads branch-ing out from Cincinnati and Louisville to-wards Knoxville, and from Knoxville in that direction, were all but the off-shoots of

this great enterprise."
Notwithstanding the failure of the original scheme, the demand for its consummation has in nowise abated. On the contrary, the importance of its success is to-day more apparent than ever before. Although that portion of the Union east of the Mississippi may be said to be "checkered with rail-roads," there has not yet been constructed or projected, a line of railway, or a combi-nation of lines, that supplies the want of the Blue Ridge road. Other sections of the Blue Ridge road. Other sections of the country have been redeemed from poverty through the aid of railroad connections, but the region traversed by the unfinished line of the Blue Ridge road is yet virtually excluded from the world's commerce, while within it lie undeveloped stores of wealth in the arrich a nation. Neither has sufficient to enrich a nation. Neither has

in the way of permanent progress. Though one whole generation failed to realize its hopes, it has left substantial beginnings which the present one may easily push for-ward to successful conclusions. Indeed, despite the present discouraging aspect of business affairs throughout the netary and business attairs throughout the country, the difficulties in the way of completing the Blue Ridge Road are but trifles in comparison with the obstacles which its projectors in 1836 confronted without quailing. Gradually, though slowly and through a long series of years, the West and the South, as if drawn by an instinctive sense of mutual need, and looking intuitively to the Blue Ridge route as their ultimate channel of closest communication, have been approaching each other with outstretched iron arms. A brief statement of facts derived from authentic surveys and reports, will show what has been accomplished, what yet remains to be done, and what grounds of hopefulness we have for the future.

The Blue Ridge Railroad Company, a first organized, was a consolidation of four companies, chartered by the several States of South Carolina, Georgia, North Carolina and Tennessee, and their line extended from Anderson, S. C., to Knoxville, Tennessee, a Anderson, S. C., to Knoxville, Tennessee, a distance of 195 miles, which by late surveys has been reduced to 180 miles. Of this distance there are 50 miles in South Carolina, 17 in Georgia, 60 in North Carolina and 54 in Tennessee. Forty-nine miles of this 180 have been completed and are in running order, leaving 131 miles to be built, on which a very large amount of the most expensive work has been done. The estimated cost of completing this road on the wide done, which forbids the idea of abandonment and failure, and the fact that the bondholders will soon be in a condition to unite in some practicable scheme for once more commencing the work, he suggested that a delegation from the Knoxville and Charleston Railroad should meet the bondholders and others for a free conference as to the best mode of organizing a new company. He favored a frank and manly appeal to Congress for frank and manly appeal to Congress for aid in some shape, and urged that the This estimate is made for a first class road in every respect, with maximum grades running South of fifty feet to the mile, and running north of seventy-two feet to the

nile.
The connections of this road will be numerous and most important, and will un-doubtedly give it a very lage amount of paying traffic, as it will be a trunk line from paying traffic, as it will be a trunk line from Knoxville to Rabun Gap, where it will make direct connections with the diverging lines from that point to the interior of South Carolina and Georgia, and to the sea ports of those States, thus insuring it a very heavy business. In South Carolina, by the completion of a road of forty miles in length, from New Market on the Greenville and Columbia Road to Aiken on the South Carolina Railroad, the distance to the ports of Columbia Road to Aiken on the South Carolina Railroad, the distance to the ports of Charleston and Port Royal would be about 400 miles from Knoxville. In Georgia, by the extension of the northeastern Railroad from Bellton to Rabun Gap, 109 miles from Maryville, a direct line would be secured to the whole interior of Georgia, and communication with Atlanta over the Air Line Railroad, as well as communication with Augusta and Savannah over the Central Railroad, and ultimately with Macon and Brunswick. The great reduction in distance to the Southern sea ports would enable the to the Southern sea ports would enable the steam ships frequenting them to draw their supplies of coal from East Tennessee, and this alone would furnish a very large amount of business for the road, and tend to build up a direct trade of great wagnitude. amount of business for the road, and tend to build up a direct trade of great magnitude with Europe, the West Indies and South America; and the Northern connections of this road will be equally important with those at the South, as the progress made with the Cincinnati Southern Railroad warrants us in assuming that with the completion of the road from Knoxville South, the short gap of about twenty miles between the tion of the road from Knoxville South, the short gap of about twenty miles between the Knoxville and Ohio Railroad and the Cin-cinnati Southern will not be allowed to re-main open in this great through line—the shortest that can be made from the Ohio shortest that can be made from the Svalley to the South Atlantic ports, and thence to the West Indies and South America, the distance to the latter being at least 700 miles less than through the port of New

York.

The importance of this enterprise will be we great sections of the country to be united y this line of railway are examined. The

require for their support the very articles which abound in the great Northwest.

The interest of both sections demand some method of communication by which the farmers' surplus products will find a market without being eaten up by freights and commissions, and the consumer's supplies may reach him without the ruinous cost of transportation.

transportation, which now attends their de

livery.

A glance at the line of the projected railroad will show that when once opened, this is destined to be a trunk line of the first importance, and for hundreds of miles on each side without a rival or competing line. When once the connection between Knox-ville and the South Carolina and the South Carolina and Georgia systems of railroads at or near Rabun Gap is effected, there will at or near Rabun Gap is effected, there will be no question of a connection northward with the vast system of roads centering at Chicago and Cincinnati. This accomplished, and the Northwest will have an easy and direct means of access to the Atlantic Reaboard, a home and foreign market for all they have to sell, and the most desirable point for supplying themselves with all the necessaries and luxuries of life produced in tropical or semi-tropical countries, without the hazard, delay and expense incident to water transportation through Northern sea ports, and thence overland to the Northwest.

The saving alike to the producer and the consumer by this more direct means of communication between the Northwest and the Carolinas and Georgia, as compared with the circuitous, expensive route by way of Baltimore or Norfolk on the East, or Mem-phis or New Orleans on the West, would, in a very few years, repay the entire cost of constructing the read. But, when once built to its proper connections, the tide of freight and travel that would follow this ne would insure a rich return for the money

The transportation of coal from East Tennessee alone will furnish a constant and large business. The coal beds of Anderson County, at Coal Creek, which are inexhaustible, lie thirty miles north of Knoxville, on the Knoxville and Ohio Railroad. From the Knoxville and Ohio Railroad. From these beds coal can be supplied for Port Royal and for the coaling stations in the West Indies cheaper, quality considered, than from any other point, to say nothing of the supply for local consumption for Charleston. Savannah, Augusta, Macon, Athens, Columbia, and all the smaller towns of the region penetrated by this road. The superior quality of this coal has already secured its introduction and consumption to a large extent in Atlanta and Macon, and to some extent in Augusta and Columbia, notwithstanding the circuitous route it has notwithstanding the circuitous route it has to be transported, and the high and adverse discriminating freights with which it is taxed.

Buthtese are not all the advantages to be derived from the construction of this road. Between Knoxville, Tennessee, and Anderson, South Carolina, there is a section of country nearly one hundred miles in width almost unknown and undeveloped, which would be penetrated and cross-cut by the Blue Ridge Railroad. This section is rich in minerals, embracing as it does the mineral belt running northeast and southwest from Alabama to Virginia, abounding in iron, copper, lead, silver and gold; a country mountainous, it is true, but interspersed with beautiful and fertile valleys and coves unsurpassed in productiveness, in scenery and in climate. This mountain country is reculiarly adapted to the growth of vegetables, fruits and grapes, and for grazing and wool growing would compare favorably with any section of the country.

All the vast resources of this rich but undeveloped section of country will be tribu-Busthese are not all the advantages to be

All the vast resources of this hold but had been developed section of country will be tributary to this road, and while the road will be the active agent in giving life and prosperity to the country, the increased products will furnish valuable and permanent local busi-

furnish valuable and permanent local business for the line.

And to the methods by which, in the language of the convention's resolution, "the necessary amount of money to be raised," your committee have no very specific suggestion to make. Nevertheless, the condition of affairs is by no means so discouraging, as a mere casual observer of passing events may have supposed. It has been well understood by the public that for years the affairs of the Company south of the Blue Ridge have been in a state of hopeless complication, while on the Tennessee side the work has been long suspended and the road passed under the auctioneer's hammer as delinquent to the State. But now, even out of the wrecks of bankruptcy, springs the hope of early resuscitation. The proceeding in bankruptcy in South Carolina the hope of early resuscitation. The pro-ceeding in bankruptcy in South Carolina has resulted, as we are reliably informed, in

has resulted, as we are reliably informed, in the purchase of the road from Anderson, S. C., to the Georgia and North Carolina line, by the first mortgage bond-holders, and a final decree confirming the sale has been pronounced. These purchasers were creditors of the old company to the amount of \$400,000, and their purchase extinguished all other liens or demands against the road. all other liens or demands against the road. That portion of the road within North Car-lina, whose charter had lapsed, has been re-incorporated under a new charter of most liberal provisions, and the new organization expresses its willingness to unite in a movement looking to an active resumption of the general enterprise.

In Tennessee the entire line, by a sweep

ing proceeding in Chancery, in pursuance of an Act of the Legislature, has been sold to private purchasers, who are citizens of the State, and to whom the sale has been con-firmed at the price of \$75,000 in Tennessee bonds. Thus, at both ends of the line the road itself is relieved of massive debts, and underlying liens have become the subject of easy negotiation. The three parties now owning the entire line may treat with each other regarding their several properties with owning the entire line may treat with each other regarding their several properties without embarrassment. In this view of the case, it occurs to the committee that the first and best practical step to be taken in the work of resuscitation is the erganization of a new company, which shall become proprietor of the entire road from Knoxville to Anderson and into which all the different Anderson, and into which all the different interests shall be merged, and such we un-derstand to be the feeling of all the parties interested. With a clearly defined and sat-isfactory estimate of the actual values of the several sections of road as a basis of rewell hope to have its stock list swelled by subscriptions of counties, towns and indi-viduals along the route and elsewhere.— With such an organization, wholly disen-cumbered of all liabilities, owning and con-trolling the franchises and the body of so important a trunk line, men of capital would again be induced to listen favorably to pro-posals for investment in our section. With posals for investment in our section. With the various interests thus unified and the entire road subjected to a common manage entire road subjected to a common management, there is every reason to believe that this long-struggling enterprise would soon move forward to an early completion. With a view to accomplishing that result, the adoption of the following resolution is recommended:

Resolved, That J. P. Reed and R. A. Theresteen of Scotth Carolina, C. D. Smith

Thompson, of South Carolina; C. D. Smith and James L. Robinson, of North Carolina; R. I. Wilson and B. B. Lenoir, of Tennessee and James L. Robbard, of Tennessee be, and they are hereby, constituted a committee, whose duty it shall be to confer with the companies or individuals owning the sections of the Blue Ridge road, within their respective States, on the subject of consolidating their several interests and organizing a new company for the ownership and management of the entire line from Knoxville, Tennessee, to Anderson, S. C., and to ascertain upon what basis and terms said new Company may be organized. Said committee shall report the result of their conferences to an adjourned meeting of this Convention to be held at Anderson, S. C., on the 30th day of March next.

The report and resolutions were unan-

The report and resolutions were unan imously adopted, and the time and place fixed for the next meeting at Anderson S. C., on Thursday, 30th of March next

Judge Temple made some congratulatory remarks about the prospects of an under consideration, and was followed by Col. Rucker, of South Carolina, who in an eloquent and forcible manner urged link which was to bind with fraternal bonds the mountains of East Tennessee to the sea-board of the Atlantic, setting forth the advantages and desirability of such connection in language that left no room to doubt the sincerity of his convictions and his determination to aid to the extent of his influence and ability the consummation so devoutly to be wished.

Col. G. W. McAdoo offered the followng, which was adopted and referred to the Board of Trade for the information of that body:

Revolved, That the President of the Board of Trade of Knoxville be requested to appoint a committee at an early period, to devise means and procure such guard connaterial aid as will feed and organization of a Democratic Club are nity if he would apologize to their interpretation of a Democratic Club are nity if he would apologize to their interpretation of a Democratic Club are nity if he would apologize to their interpretation of a Democratic Club are nity if he would apologize to their interpretation of a Democratic Club are nity if he would apologize to their interpretation of a Democratic Club are nity if he would apologize to their interpretation of a Democratic Club are nity if he would apologize to their interpretation of a Democratic Club are nity if he would apologize to their interpretation of a Democratic Club are nity if he would apologize to their interpretation of a Democratic Club are nity if he would apologize to their interpretation of a Democratic Club are nity if he would apologize to their interpretation of a Democratic Club are nity if he would apologize to their interpretation of a Democratic Club are nity if he would apologize to their interpretation of a Democratic Club are nity if he would apologize to their interpretation of a Democratic Club are nity if he would apologize to their interpretation of a Democratic Club are nity if he would apologize to their interpretation of a Democratic Club are nity if he would apologize to their interpretation of a Democratic Club are nity if he would apologize to their interpretation of a Democratic Club are nity inter vict laborers in the work of extending

A delegate from South Carolina offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the visiting delegates to this convention are hereby tendered the citizens of Knoxville for he many courtesies and kindness extended to them during their attendance at this meeting.

The following resolutions were also adopted by the convention: Resolved, That the thanks of the con

vention are hereby unanimously expressed to the President of the same for the able, impartial and courteous manner in which he has presided over this body.

Resolved, That the thanks of this convention are hereby tendered to the Knoxville Board of Trade for the use of their

President Thompson returned his acknowledgments to the delegates present for their courtesy, and the fidelity with which all labored to a common end, and then formally declared the convention adjourned to meet at this place on Thursday, 30th of March next.

At the risk of being charged with the dissemination of obscene literature, we give the speech of W. J. Whipper in the Legislature last week, omitting the most indecent and vulgar portion. This speech is valuable to show the character of the worthless individual who has been elected to the judicial bench by the votes of pretended reformers. We want every man in Anderson County to read this speech, and it will satisfy the most incredulous that the honor and welfare of the State demand the displacement from power of a party capable of choosing such a creature as Whipper to preside in our courts.

For the Anderson Intelligencer. TO THE DEMOCRATS OF ANDERSON

The questions we heretofore asked as to the Democratic organization in the County and State has been answered in the affirmative, first, by the action of the State Executive Democratic Committee, by the response of the entire Democratic press, and by the action taken in many of the Counties of the State, and in Anderson County by the people themselves, which is unmistakable, and which we will carry on to a glorious victory. Fellow-Democrats, when you hear mon

say this government is bad, and we want to get it bettered as much as any one, yet they think we had better be tame, very conservative, and be careful how we move, or we might get into a worse condition; or if you organize your Demogratic Club, you had better do it in a very conservative way, what do they mean? We think we can answer. They either want to be independent candidates, or they want to get some such stuff before the County for election. All such men may be safely put down as Radical office-seekers. There is no other name for them in this State; and if such men want the name of being Democrats, and at the same time keep themselves in good standing with the Radicals and negroes politically, they are no better than Radicals of the deepest dye, and worse than the Tories of the first War of Independence; and the Clubs would do well to inform all such men that while we would be glad to have your votes, we cannot endorse your conduct, and we advise you either to repent or go to the Union League, where you want to be. We repeat. To organize means to place

Democrats in the field for office, and to elect them by the party; and any organization that fails to pledge its members to such a course has failed in its mission altogether. Our people are determined upon it. They intend, by the blessing of Providence, to carry on the good work commenced to a successful termination. Victory is our watchword, and we intend to h cal office-seekers to the contrary notwithstanding. He who would manipulate a Democratic Club to divert it from its true ends, is a traitor to his fellows and good government, and he and his deserves universal condemnation, now and hereafter. There is no half-way ground. We are Democrats and honest men, or we are Radicals and dishonest men. We want a reformed government, or we want a share of the stealage of the present corrupt government. We want to be honest and stop the stealing, or we want to be dishonest and steal, or get

some one to steal for us. Honest men have been divided in policy heretofore. We voted for Tomlinson, Carpenter and Green, and we were anxious to win. We thought this might reconcile the negro, and he would help us to some extent but in this we failed, and not only so, but the negroes carried off with them all that class of men who wanted office by negro votes. What are we then to do? The answer is, Organize. How? Upon the principle that you will vote for the nominees of your party, and none other. And then what? That you will denounce all othe candidates as Radical office-seekers. Then

what? Victory. Fellow-Democrats, we have nothing to say or do with the past. Our work is to be accomplished in the future. Our organizations are not for the past, but for the future. We are only to know the past, as we now too well know it, to keep off the breakers in the future. The past we cannot now help. The future we an. If we have erred in the past, we must 1.5t do so in the future. The white man who will not now go for reform, retrenchment, and kicking thieves out of office and place, makes himself worse than the plundering Tories of 1776, and they must be taught now as then that our people were born to be free, and that they intend to be at any cost.

When Charleston was captured in the firs

war, she feared for a time the men of the mountains; but when these men were informed of Charleston's distress, and that the enemy were coming, the mountain men rallied from the Carolinas and Virginia met the enemy at King's Mountain, killed and captured his army. But Charleston is now captured by a Whipper, and she appeals to the mountains to come to her aid, and the mountains respond to a man, except some Tories now and then, as we had in the first war. But in this centennial year we mean to be free. It cost our fathers muchwe cannot say what it may cost us. But early completion of the great enterprise | we mean to be free. The closer we stick to nominations when made, the less the cost and trouble. Independent candidates were admissable in this County at one time, but an eloquent and forcible manner urged not now. The Democrats had no organiza-unity of action in completing this great tion in the last race, but they will have one in the next, and to elect its nominees is to save the State. To fail cannot be endured, and will not be. We will add to our brave Democratic members of the Legislature, who are doing all in their power to relieve the State, and who are daily abused on our account, until (and not long) the State shall be redeemed. DEMOCRAT.

AUCTION! AUCTION!!

BY J. B. McGEE, Auctioneer.

THE GOODS OF O. GEISBERG will be auctioned a

Anderson Court House, DURING COURT WEEK, Commencing on MONDAT, the 7th of February, and continuing until all are sold. All who want Bargains will do well to at-WM. S. BROWN

Assignee.
J. L. TRIBBLE,

READ THIS!

To ENJOY the very great pleasure of paying others their dues, we ask all who are owing us to come forward and pay their dues, and save us the unpleasant task of employing some one else to collect them. We do not ask for money because we want it—simply because we need it to pay others, who want

WE ARE AGENTS FOR ZELL'S AMMONIATED BONE PHOSPHATE,

ACID PHOSPHATE,

Formerly kept by Watson & Son, which are too well known to need further recommendation. For prices, &c., call and see us at No. 7 Granite Row. A small quantity of Cheatham's Champion Prolific Cotton Seed for sale. WILSON & REED.

COTTON FOR GUANO! A FAIR EXCHANGE THE CELEBRATED FERTILIZER, WILCOX, GIBBS & CO.'S MANIPULATED GUANO!

IS OFFERED ON THE FOLLOWING LIBERAL TERMS:

ON CREDIT TO 1st NOVEMBER, 1876, with option of paying in Cotton on the basis of 17 cents for Middling, delivered at Planter's nearest depot, (Planter paying expenses on Guano to destination.) 870 Per Ton.

The advantage to the Farmer in buying on these terms is plain, as he will know when he buys the Guano, that 412 pounds Cotton, (Middling) will pay for it, no matter how low the price may be, and can make his calculations accordingly. The quality of this Guano is unequalled, as has been thoroughly established by the use of the many thousand tons we have sold. Our Agents sell on same terms.

WILCOX, GIBBS & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in Guano, Charleston, S. C., and Savannah, Ga.

For sale by N. K. SULLIVAN & CO., Agents, Anderson, S. C.

Jan 27, 1876

SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO,

COMPOUND ACID PHOSPHATE.

RAVENEL, are for sale at reduced prices on limited terms. For descriptive circulars containing full information and prices apply to E. H. FROST & CO., General Agents,

W. S. SHARPE, Anderson, S. C.
A. J. STRINGER & CO., Belton, S. C.
T. A. HUDGENS, Honea Path, S. C.

New Advertisements.

GARDEN SEED!

JUST RECEIVED, a large lot of fresh Garden Seed, Flower Seed and Irish Potatoes, and will receive in a few days, Silver Skin and Yellow Strasburg Onion Sets. TOWERS & BROYLES.

Jan 28, 1876

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.—
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Administrator of Joseph L. Dawson, deceased, will apply to the Judge of Probate for Anderson County on the 25th of February next, for a final settlement and discharge from said Estate.

JOHN B. WATSON, Adm'r.

Jen 27, 1875. 28 5

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, guardian of Wm. Maddox, George N. Maddox, Nancy A. Massey and Sarah J. Smith, will apply to the Judge of Probate for Anderson County on the first day of March next, for a final settlement and discharge from said guardianship. charge from said guardianship, W.M. HOLMES, Guardian. Jan 27, 1875.

NOTICE.

PPLICATION having been made to m A PPLICATION having been made to me by-laws of Pomona Grange for Anderson County, I hereby order an Extra Meeting thereof, to be held at Anderson, C. H., S. C., on the Second Saturday in February next. Important business will be transacted.

18. W. SIMPSON, W. M.

Jan 27, 1876

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DISSOLUTION. THE firm of WM. LEE & CO. was dis

a solved by limitation on December 3, 1875.

The undersigned have this day formed a parinership, and the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm name of LEE & SLOAN, at the old stand of Wm. Lee & Co., Honea Path, S. C. The new firm will close unfinished business. Those indebted MUST PAY UP.

WM. LEE.

Honea Path, S. C., Jan. 1, 1875 28

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLIN. COUNTY OF ANDERSON. IN THE PROBATE COURT.

W. S. Williams, Survivor, vs. Sarah A. Ran-kin, W. R. Rankin, et al.—Complaint to sell Real Estate, Marshal Assets, &c. THE creditors of Thomas F. Rankin, de

ceased are hereby notified to prove their respective claims before me at my office in Anderson C. H., on or before the 29th day of April next, or be barred of all the benefits of any decree in this complaint. W. W. HUMPHREYS

A CARD. HAVING accepted the position of Gene-ral Traveling Agent for the Singer Sewing Machine Company, I shall have to turn over all Notes in my hands to some one else for collection—some to a LAW-

YER.

I have, however, a short while to collect them myself, and would respectfully ask that you take heed to this, and arrange for payment of the same at once. If you can't all, come to see me with some money for I am sure the one who takes them fro me, will not be as lenient as I have been. JOHN H. CLARKE,

Agent. 28 Jan 27, 1876

CTATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, By W. W. Humphreys, Esq., Pro. Judge. WHEREAS, John B. Sitton has made suit to me to grant him letters of Ad-ministration, de bonis non, on the Estate and effects of James L. Simpson, de-

and effects of James L. Simpson, deceased.

These are therefore to cite and admonish all kindred and creditors of the said James L. Simpson, dec'd, to be and appear before me in Court of Probate, to be held at Anderson Court House, on Friday, February 11, 1876, after publication hereof, to shew cause, if any they have, why the said administration should not be granted. Given under my hand, this 19th day of January, 1876.

W. W. HUMPHREYS, J. P.
Jan 27, 1873

28

Jan 27, 1876

THE STONO PHOSPHATE CO., Charleston, S. C.

SOLUBILE GUANO.—(Available Bone Phosphate of Lime, 18.55 per cent.— Ammonia, 3.14 per cent.) April 1st, \$46. Nov. 1st, \$53. Cotton option—middlings at 5 cents—\$65. ACID PHOSPHATE.—(Available Bone Phosphate of Lime, \$22.83 per cent. April 1st, \$30. Nov. 1st, \$35. Cotton op

tion \$45. on. \$40.

Special rates to Granges on cash orders.

For particulars apply to

E. C. WILLIAMS, Treasurer,

Charleston, S. C., Or to C. A. REED, Agent, Anderson, S. C.; J. & D.S. McCULLOUGH, Agent, Hon-en Path en Path.

THEN BUY FOR CASH AND

MONEY SAVE.

Having exhausted all our means by selling Goods on credit and not getting paid for them, we will hereafter sell for CASH or its equivalent.

Call and examine. You can buy Goods Fifty per Cent. Cheaper by paying cash.

MERRYMAN'S GUANO. The best in the world, for sale by

J. N. SUTHERLAND & CO. BELTON, S. C.

Jan 27, 1875 28

THESE well known Manures of high grade, made under the supervisiou of Dr. St. J.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA. IN THE DISTRICT COURT. JOSEPH N. BROWN, Assignee, In Re NATHAN McALISTER, In Bankruptcy.

Bankrupt. BY virtue of an order of Hon. George S. Bryan, Judge of the District Court of the United States for said District, I will sell at Anderson C. H., S. C., on SALEDAY in FEBRUARY next, the fellowing

TRACT OF LAND,

Situate in Anderson County, in said State, to wit: The Homestead of said Nathan Mc-Alister, containing 55 acres, more or less, adjoining lands of John B. Leverett, and other lands of said Bankrupt.

with interest from tay of safe at the face to give, at least, two sureties, with a mortgage of the premises to secure the purchase money. The purchaser to pay extra for papers.

JOSEPH N. BROWN, Assignee.

BY JAMES H. McCONNELL, Auctioneer.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, MADERSON COUNTY.

In the Probate Court.

W. A. McFall, Plaintiff, against Laurissa C.
Herron, Elizabeth J. Herron, et al., Defendants.—Summons for Relief.

By virtue of an order from W. W. Hum-phreys, Esq., Probate Judge for An-derson County, to me directed in the above stated case, I will expose to sale on the First Monday in February next, at Anderson ONE TRACT OF LAND.

TERMS OF SALE—One-half cash, the remaining half on a credit of twelve months, secured by a bond and mortgage of the premises, with interest from the day of sale. Purchaser to pay extra for all necessary pa-

WM. McGUKIN, Sheriff.

of Dissolution.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Firm of

J. B. SIMPSON. R. S. HILL,

Notice is Further Given To debtors to Simpson, Hill & Ce, that they must come forward at once and settle their

cer for collection. The Drug Business will be continued by the new firm, which will be formally an-

All Teachers must have their Schools lo After the 22nd of Junuary instant, I will be in my office every Saturday for the trans-action of business connected with the Free Schools

STRAYED!

one ear. Suppose they are trying to make their way back into Abbeville, where they were recently brought from. Any informa-tion of them will be thankfully received by

Executor's Notice.

A LL persons having demands against the Estate of Joseph Prevost, deceased, are requested to present their claims to either of the undersigned, properly attested, within the time prescribed by law, and persons indebted are hereby notified to make immediate payment.

TO THE PUBLIC!

to inform the public that they have opened a Shop at the residence of Mr. O. P. Mc-Kinney, for the purpose of making all kinds of GENTLEMENS WEAR. All work warranted to give satisfaction, at short no-tice and low figures. Give us a trial.

TERMS OF SALE .- One-third cash and the remainder on a credit of twelve months with interest from day of sale at the rate of

Sheriff's Sale.

Containing 92 acres, more or less situate, in Anderson County, S. C., bounding lands of B. F. Dunkin, J. Branyan, Estate of Virgil Herron, deceased, and others. Sold as the Real Estate of John Herron, deceased, and known as the home place in the parti-

Jan 13, 1876

Notice

SIMPSON, HILL & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JNO. E. SADLER.

Jan. 15, 1875.

ecounts. The books, for thirty days, will be found at the old stand, after which time they may be found in the hands of an offi-

nounced next week. Jan 20, 1876

Notice to Teachers. TEACHERS of Free Schools in Anderson L County are required to endorse on the back of each monthly report the names of parents, the number of children and the number of days each pupil is in attendance, in the following form:

No. Pupils. Attendance

ON 19th December, a FINE COW and her HEIFER, about two years old—both red, with horns. The Cow has no mark. The Heifer has a hole and a slit in

me at Pendleton Factory Post office.

B. C. CRAWFORD.

MRS. JESSE M. SMITH and Mrs. W. B. McKINNEY beg

immediate payment.

J. W. PREVOST,
E. A. BELL,
Jun 20, 1876

27

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THOMAS P. BENSON, Jan 15, 1876